

# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 60

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
Fourteenth street—Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe—  
MORON, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Miss Nilsson,  
Mlle. Tortiani and Miss Cary, Capoul and Naudet.

WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street—SANTIAGO AVE-  
NUE, at 2 P. M.; at 4 P. M. THE BOY DETEC-  
TIVE, at 5 P. M.; at 7 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street—LOVE'S LABOR'S  
LOST, at 8 P. M.; at 10 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss  
Ada Lyas.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.  
Eighty-third street—LES DEUX  
FUGITIFS, at 8 P. M.; at 10 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8  
P. M.; at 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—DERORAH, at  
7:45 P. M.; at 10:15 P. M. Miss Fanny Januscheck.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway and Third street—KEY, at 8 P. M.;  
at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jefferys  
Lewis.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets—  
VALDEVILLE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:15 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.  
Opposite City Hall—SEVEN UNTO DEATH, at  
8 P. M.; at 11 P. M. Shell Barry.

BOWERY THEATRE.  
Bowery—WHITE FAIR, and SWISS SWAINS. Begins  
at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 56 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at  
7:45 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker streets—  
LEATHERSTOCKING, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.  
Bowery—DON JUAN, at 8 P. M.; at 11 P. M.  
Miss Lucia.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P.  
M.; at 11 P. M.

BYRONS OPERA HOUSE.  
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—THE BRI-  
GADIER, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c., at 8 P. M.; at  
10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street—PARIS BY  
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M.; at 10 P. M.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 1, 1874.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE THREATENING REDSKINS.—The Indians  
on the Nebraska and Texas frontiers are sadly  
in want of a lesson. The young braves are  
affected with the scalp-taking fever, and we  
may hear any day of a general raid on the  
frontier settlements. Many persons have  
already abandoned their homes because the  
government has failed to send forward suf-  
ficient troops to protect them. As is usual,  
the authorities will bestir themselves when it is  
too late. The question that naturally sug-  
gests itself in connection with these Indian  
troubles is—why are not the Indians dis-  
armed?

THE DEFINITION OF BRIBERY is one that  
seems not to be clearly understood even by  
the best of men. There is Mr. W. S. Groes-  
beck, of Cincinnati, who has been a sort of  
democratic oracle because of his political  
purity. Yet Mr. Groesbeck testifies in the  
Burnet-Woods investigation that he allowed  
twenty-five thousand dollars of his money to  
be used in negotiating a highly favorable lease  
of property belonging to him to the city of  
Cincinnati, with the understanding that it was  
not to be "misapplied." It was not as wicked  
as the Credit Mobilier frauds, for instance,  
but it will greatly horrify General Garfield and  
others like him, and will pain many of Mr.  
Groesbeck's sincerest friends.

## The End of the Great Tichborne Case—A Historic Verdict.

The most extraordinary trial in the history  
of English jurisprudence came to an end yester-  
day. After one hundred and eighty days  
of investigation of the most elaborate and  
painful character the jury promptly rendered  
a verdict that the claimant to the Tichborne  
estates had been guilty of perjury in swearing  
that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. The Court  
immediately passed upon the prisoner the  
sentence of fourteen years of penal servitude.  
He was taken out of the Court and driven to  
Newgate. There was an immense and quiet  
crowd in attendance in Palace Yard. The  
prisoner was removed from the Court by an  
unusual and unknown door of exit, and his  
friends had no opportunity of making any  
demonstration.

So ends a trial the result of which will be  
read with interest in every part of the globe.  
When we consider the romantic life of the real  
baronet, his quarrel with his family, his wan-  
derings in South America, his wild, madcap  
land adventures and seafaring, his death at  
sea and the long years of motting which came  
when we consider the life of the prisoner  
as admitted to be true, his adventures in  
Australia, his final return to England as a  
claimant to one of the richest estates and most  
ancient titles in England, his recognition by  
Lady Tichborne, his years of effort and con-  
troversy, his final trial, and the interest he  
excited, an interest so intense and unbroken  
that millions of Englishmen will see him enter  
prison convinced that he is a persecuted and  
deeply wronged man—when we consider any  
and every phase and step of the case, we have  
a drama which has no parallel for continued  
and perplexing interest in the history of fic-  
tion or real life.

And, indeed, there were many reasons for a  
public opinion in favor of the claimant. Lady  
Tichborne, the admitted mother of the real  
Sir Roger, accepted and cherished him as her  
son. This was an emphatic fact which ad-  
dressed itself to the popular imagination; for  
if a mother cannot be believed when she re-  
cognizes her son what probability is there in  
human evidence? The tenderest and most  
sacred tie in nature is that which binds the  
child to the mother, and Lady Tichborne not  
only welcomed this man as her son but so  
treated him until the hour of her death. It  
was averred and evidently believed by the  
jury that Lady Tichborne was laboring under  
a hallucination, coming from grief over her  
son's continued absence, her constant brood-  
ing over his memory, her persistent resolution  
not to believe in his death, and her ill-feeling  
toward the Tichborne family, and that this  
grew into a mania which made her  
anxious to discover her son, and thus prevent  
the estates from passing to those whom she did  
not love. If Lady Tichborne had been un-  
supported in her recognition the hallucina-  
tion theory might have been satisfactory to the  
people. But there were others who accepted  
him to be the heir, and who swore to that  
belief. There were officers who had served with  
Sir Roger in the army, soldiers who had been  
under his command, servants in the house-  
hold of Tichborne, men and women of all  
classes, from noblemen and members of  
Parliament like Lord Rivers, Mr. Whalley and  
Mr. Onslow down to humble tenants and  
laborers on the ancient estates. The sincerity  
of this support no one can doubt, going, as  
Mr. Whalley did, to the extent of imprison-  
ment in his behalf.

Public opinion was strengthened by an-  
other circumstance. The procedure of the  
courts was so managed that the claimant was  
compelled to pay the expenses of the defence.  
Had the ordinary course been taken—a hear-  
ing before a magistrate and commitment for  
trial—the witnesses for the defence would  
have been paid by the Crown; but it so hap-  
pened that the claimant appeared before the  
people as a man in whom his mother believed  
and who was yet compelled to fight the whole  
power of the British government. Although  
the Court finally consented to allow certain  
witnesses for the defence to be paid their ex-  
penses, yet it was done so tardily, so un-  
graciously and with so much reluctance that  
it irritated rather than soothed the people. In  
addition to this, the manner of Lord Chief  
Justice Cockburn was unfortunate. That  
most eminent and gifted man has infirmities  
of temper, which he showed at Geneva as one  
of the arbitrators, and which have weakened  
his moral influence as a judge. We cannot  
help thinking that there were speeches made  
and decisions rendered by the Lord Chief  
Justice which, when they come to be examined  
by the cold and formal historians, will be re-  
gretted. His treatment of the press seems to  
us to be inconsistent with the freedom of the  
press. His language toward Dr. Kenely,  
time and again, would have justified the  
utmost anger of that talented  
counselor. When he interrupted the ad-  
dresses, as he did constantly, his  
observations seemed to be in the nature of an  
address of the prosecuting attorney; so that  
the moral weight of the Court, which, under  
ordinary circumstances, and more especially  
with a judge as profound as Lord Cockburn,  
would have gone far to crystallize and calm  
the public opinion of England, was dead.  
Lord Cockburn was denounced as an unjust  
judge, who had made up his mind and ex-  
pressed an opinion in advance. So in time a  
very large portion of the English people came  
to believe that the claimant was an unfor-  
tunate man demanding his own, and opposed  
by a conspiracy of the Crown, the aristocracy,  
the wealth and the public spirit of the nation.

Every day added to the trial only strength-  
ened this feeling; for it was said that if the  
claimant were only an ignorant, brutal  
butcher, who had lived the life of a vagabond  
in the Australian bush, he should have been  
so overwhelmed in his perjuries by the trained  
and subtle minds of the English Bar that his  
guilt would have become as obvious as the  
sunshine. Surely, in a contest between  
Arthur Orton and Sir John Coleridge there  
would have been no question as to the victory.  
But Sir John Coleridge cross-examined the  
claimant for weeks, and it was a drawn  
battle. The first trial was elaborate enough;  
the second trial lasted for one hundred and  
eighty days. The Lord Chief Justice, who  
complained of the unusual length of the  
speech of Dr. Kenely, himself found it neces-  
sary to speak for some weeks when the time  
came to sum up. This summing up, so far  
as we have read it, is a severe assault upon  
the claimant. The whole tone of the charge,  
the criticisms upon counsel, the wit, the sar-

casm, the severity of epithets applied to the  
prisoner, seem more intended for the drawing  
rooms and clubs of London than for the actual  
purposes of justice. To crown all, although  
the Court would not permit a London  
newspaper to make any comments on the case,  
yet Lucie, the witness charged with perjury,  
was arraigned at Bow street and allowed to  
make statements calculated to influence the  
opinion of the jury more emphatically than any  
possible comments of the press. Unfortunately,  
therefore, the case from the very beginning  
was so handled that persons at all critical  
were disposed to look upon the claimant as a  
hardly used man. He was certainly not a  
gentleman, and all the gentlemen of England  
were against him, with the Lord Chief Justice  
at their head.

But, however natural the public opinion that  
believed in the claimant, and however unfor-  
tunate the procedure of the Court and the  
Crown, this verdict decides the case forever.  
Nor do we see any reason for doubting the  
justice of the verdict. It would be impossible  
for a jury to consider a case for one hundred  
and eighty days and not reach an honest  
opinion. So that the claimant goes to  
prison, practically for life, as the most ex-  
traordinary and most successful impostor  
of modern times. We say successful, be-  
cause, while failing to win the name and  
estates of Tichborne, he has exhausted the  
resources of English law to defeat his claim.  
Even accepting this verdict, as we do accept  
it, and admitting that the prisoner has  
received the just punishment of his crimes,  
we are still confronted by the extraordinary  
fact that two hundred witnesses, and among  
them Lady Tichborne, were guilty of perjury  
in swearing to his identity or under a  
delusion which has no parallel in history. We  
presume we shall hear more of the case in  
many ways—in fiction and ballads,  
in the press and Parliament. However grievous  
the punishment, the claimant has won en-  
during memory as one of the popular heroes of  
England. Long after he has passed away,  
and with him judge and jury and counsel, his  
name will be remembered like that of Mon-  
mouth, who was believed to be the real suc-  
cessor of Charles II., or the half dozen French-  
men who have appeared at intervals since  
1793 as the heirs of the unfortunate Louis and  
Marie Antoinette.

## The McNamara Case—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

After the evidence was carefully taken and  
well scrutinized by counsel in the case of the  
killing of McNamara by the detective Leahy,  
before Coroner Wolman and a jury, the jury,  
in fifteen minutes, returned a verdict "that  
Michael McNamara came to his death from the  
effects of a pistol shot wound in the abdo-  
men at the hands of Patrick J. Leahy," where-  
upon Leahy was committed to the  
Tomb, without bail, to await the action of the  
Grand Jury. The verdict is mild enough in  
terms, and the precise nature of the crime is  
left for the decision of the Grand Jury. We  
have no wish to prejudice the case, but we  
may express the hope that mere legal  
technicalities shall not either  
stand in the way of justice to  
the prisoner or leave our citizens in their  
domiciles unprotected by the law. From the  
expressions of Leahy to the Coroner we pre-  
sume his defence will be that the killing of  
McNamara was an accident by the explosion  
of the pistol, without any intention on his part  
of firing. We should be glad to know it was  
so, but the circumstances, as far as they have  
been revealed, present the case in a different  
light. The police have been accustomed to  
such arbitrary acts in dealing with citizens,  
and sometimes have committed such brutal  
outrages, that Leahy might have thought he  
was hardly exceeding his duty. The breaking  
into the domicile of a citizen, however hum-  
ble his abode, in the manner Leahy and his  
other detectives with him broke into  
McNamara's apartment, was a great crime.  
What would one of our rich men  
have thought if his residence had been at-  
tacked in that way? A poor man's home  
should be as sacred as that of the rich. It  
was natural for McNamara to resist and de-  
fend his home and family. The conduct of  
the detectives was unlawful and brutal. There  
is at the bottom of this case an important  
principle involved. Independent of the poor  
victim and his bereaved family, or of the con-  
sequences to the prisoner himself, it is neces-  
sary for the public good and to give security  
to the homes of our citizens that the true  
nature of the crime should not be obscured  
by legal technicalities, that justice should be  
done and that an example should be made to  
restrain the arbitrary and brutal conduct of  
men vested with official power.

## What the Preachers Will Talk About.

The number or variety of topics announced  
by the city pastors for pulpit thought is not  
very large to-day. While the panic has made  
men chary of investing in any kind of mate-  
rial property, it is well to know that there is  
yet one place where a man can make "a good  
investment." Mr. Davies will this evening  
give the Berean Baptists some idea how they  
may thus invest and the return that they  
should expect from their investments. Where  
there are so many false and faithless lives  
"sure life" is something to be admired and  
sought after. Mr. Hoyt will tell the people in  
Steinway Hall this evening how to make their  
lives sure and true. Such a life is valuable,  
but no man can purchase it himself. It has,  
however, been "bought with a price," the  
character and extent of which Mr. Sweetser  
will give some conception of this morning in  
the Bleeker Street Universalist church.

Who in such a time as this does not need  
encouragement? For all such Mr. Pullman  
will have a word this evening. Even the  
Church needs an encouraging word some-  
times, for she, too, is tempted and tried. But  
she must have three peculiar temptations, else  
Mr. Andrews would hardly undertake to  
select this number from the many that seem  
to encompass her around on every side. He  
will tell us what they are to-day, and, of  
course, will indicate how they may be resisted  
or overcome by the Church. Mr. Giles will  
inform us as to what particular place the  
Church of the New Jerusalem has occupied or  
will occupy in the progress of humanity. The  
world would hardly have thought of assigning  
a particular place to any separate branch of  
the Church of Christ, and, least of all, to one  
so comparatively young and insignificant. But  
if any one can define its place in history Mr.  
Giles is the man to do it, and no doubt the

result of his research to-day will be interest-  
ing to all who may hear him.

## Playing with Fire.

We had occasion some days ago to lament  
the deplorable train of thought into which Mr.  
Brace had been led by his frequent trips to  
Europe at the expense of the Children's Aid  
Society. We pointed out to him that associa-  
tion with a certain class of fanatical English-  
men of a low order of culture, who represented  
the passions and strifes of three centuries ago  
and believed that the duty of one religious de-  
nomination was to exterminate all others, had  
induced him to feel that there was no appeal  
more effective in stimulating public anger than  
an invocation of religious rancor. We admon-  
ished Mr. Brace to give some attention to the  
institutions of his country, and especially to  
learn that no privilege was more sacredly  
cherished by the American citizen than abso-  
lute liberty of conscience.

Notwithstanding this Mr. Brace, in the col-  
umns of a newspaper owned mainly by E. B.  
Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., attempts to fire the  
beats of the religious denominations of this  
city. He holds the Herald up to sectarian  
animosity as a Catholic organ, engaged in a  
"base attempt" to sustain Catholic  
charities at the expense of Protestant charities.  
As we have had occasion to say before, our  
columns show, when occasion offers, our abso-  
lute impartiality in all religious matters. We  
believe, with the fathers of the Republic,  
that liberty of conscience is a right too sacred  
even to be questioned. We know of nothing  
more deplorable in English history than those  
sad and bloody scenes which attended the  
reigns of Mary and Henry, the persecution of  
the Covenanters, and the wars of Cromwell in  
Ireland. There is nothing we would be more  
glad to forget than the early persecution of the  
Baptists and Quakers during our own colonial  
period. So far, therefore, as we have had  
any influence in teaching the American peo-  
ple, we have insisted upon the sacred prerogatives  
of conscience. We should feel that our  
constitution and government had been se-  
verely, if not fatally, wounded, if any ques-  
tion of religious belief entered into the duties  
of citizenship or the administration of gov-  
ernment. Wherever in any one of the older  
countries we find religion affecting politics  
there are animosities and rancors which, with  
all our frankness and plain speaking and  
breadth of criticism, are never known in  
America.

New York especially has reason to dread the  
revival of the dark and pitiless fires of extinct  
persecutions. Within the memories of men  
much younger than Mr. Brace people have  
been murdered, riot has become rampant, and  
the streets of this splendid and stately metropo-  
lis have run with blood, because of religious  
animosity. The Orange riots three years ago  
were a painful, memorable example. And  
now that we are upon this question of the  
Herald's "Roman Catholic tendencies" it is  
well to remember that on that lamentable oc-  
casion we insisted, with all the power we  
could command, upon the right of the Orange-  
men to parade our streets with Protestant or  
other emblems, so long as they did not disturb  
the peace. New York is a peculiarly inflamma-  
ble city. Thousands of people come here from  
Ireland and Scotland and Germany who—  
before they become, as it were, acclimated to  
our institutions—carry into their social and  
domestic and business relations intense  
religious convictions. A native of Kerry will  
not have any relations with a native of Donegal,  
because of the Battle of the Boyne, and men  
who have grown to manhood in America, who  
are as American as Pocahontas, will drink  
with quivering and angry lip "The pious, im-  
mortal and glorious memory of King  
William"—a Dutch Prince who died a century  
and a half ago. We cannot expect these mem-  
ories to be forgotten, at least in the minds of the  
generation who cherish them when they come  
to live with us. With their children it is a  
different thing, and the Prince of Orange has  
no more power as a religious spell over what  
might be called the second generation of our  
citizens than Nimrod or Melchisedec. But  
with this earnestness of belief, this fanaticism  
coming from ignorance and stimulated by  
passion and prejudice, we have classes in New  
York that are peculiarly inflammable.

It has been the aim of good men, no matter  
what their religious feelings, to eradicate this  
prejudice, to labor with patience and wisdom  
to make our people, no matter what their  
religion, friends. And so successful have  
been these efforts that we have felt that there  
would be no more religious riots, no more of  
the heartburning and bigotry which have cast  
such a gloom upon the older nations. Now  
and then some irresponsible person like Brace  
wishes an appeal to Protestantism, but gener-  
ally to be heard with contempt. Now and  
then we have an attempt to revive the Know  
Nothing or Native American feeling, but it  
passes away like a summer cloud, without our  
special wonder.

But such appeals should not be heard with  
contempt. Mr. Brace, as we have said, is an  
irresponsible person, whose words would be of  
no more value as affecting public opinion than  
those of a street pedlar announcing his wares.  
But Mr. Brace has access to a newspaper be-  
longing to Mr. E. B. Morgan, and here comes  
the calamity of his position. For if honest,  
worthy country gentlemen like Mr. Morgan  
insist on printing newspapers appealing to the  
passions of the unreasoning classes, there is  
no knowing what danger may come. We  
have too often gone through the fire not to dread  
it now, and this playing with fire is the  
most dangerous pastime that partisans or  
fanatics or designing politicians can enjoy.  
Mr. Morgan has the advantage of being an  
American, and he knows how base and un-  
patriotic and perilous these innovations are.  
If he is a good citizen he will do his duty and  
interfere. Religious fervor is like prairie fire.  
When it begins to burn no human foresight  
can anticipate the misery that will ensue.

PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.—SERRANO has been  
formally declared President of the Spanish  
Republic, from which it is to be inferred that  
the men in Madrid regard the republicans in  
Spain as having strength enough to entitle  
them to respect. They will not, therefore,  
stamp the Republic out immediately, nor try  
to, lest they provoke revolt; but they will  
have their President Serrano as in France  
they have their President MacMahon; and, as  
time does not press particularly, they will go  
along quietly and give the Republic an  
eventual quietus by a juggle of official  
machinery.

## Church and State in Germany.

Our letter from Berlin, published elsewhere,  
gave pleasantly over an illustrated volume  
made up, as to text, of the pithy, crisp, signifi-  
cant sayings of Prince Bismarck. In the  
number of these we find none more notable  
than his "Wir gehen nicht nach Canossa."  
Our readers will understand this as a bitter  
reference to a shameful page in German history—the story of an Emperor who, having  
defied the Pope, eventually saw his error and  
was compelled to stand barefoot in the snow  
at the Pope's gate, at the castle of Canossa,  
and pitifully appeal for authority to retain his  
throne. Bismarck, therefore, when he says  
"We will not go to Canossa" declares in the  
most downright terms that the issue between  
the Prussian State and the authority  
of the Church of Rome in Germany,  
is to be waged to an ultimate vic-  
tory for one or the other in virtue of its  
power to employ every other means than that  
of compromise or appeal; in other words the  
Emperor will fight it out, and will fall in the  
fight if need be, but will never call for mercy  
from the Pope. The bills on the relation of  
Church and State now before the Reichstag,  
and which we printed yesterday, indicate the  
intense earnestness with which the govern-  
ment pursues the subject. One of these is  
general in its terms and relates to the educa-  
tion and appointment of ecclesiastics, and is  
supplementary to a previous act, the meaning  
of which it more precisely declares; while the  
other relates especially to the appointments of  
bishops, and has been drawn out apparently  
by the case of Bishop Ledochowski. By this  
latter it is assumed that bishops under the  
action of a previous law may become vacant  
by judicial decree; and in case of such va-  
cancy, or vacancy from any other cause, it be-  
comes the duty of the civil authorities of the  
province to invite the Grand Chapter to elect a  
vicar. If the Chapter does not act within four-  
teen days the government appoints a commis-  
sary to administer the temporalities of the see,  
and until the proper appointment of a bishop  
this commissary has the same power as to all  
church revenues that the bishop would have.  
But if an election takes place the person pro-  
posing to act as bishop can only perform the  
religious functions of that office after having  
notified the local authorities of his election,  
and that he has fulfilled all the requirements  
of the law, and is willing to take the oath of  
allegiance. He must then, before acting, wait  
ten days, that the authorities may protest  
against him, if they see any reason. The  
penalty of violation is imprisonment for from  
six months to two years. In the other law the  
points are substantially the same, only directed  
to the different purpose of regulating the  
minor appointments. By these laws it will be  
seen the government proposes to assume a vig-  
orous hold on the control of all appointments  
to ecclesiastical position, and to guarantee  
its own supremacy by requiring fealty to itself  
as a primary necessity even of admission to  
the priesthood, or of the exercise of the priestly  
function within its limits. Politically, it  
may certainly be said, it seems only to require  
the things that belong to Caesar; but the ad-  
herents of infallibility argue from a different  
standpoint, and, of course, agreement is quite  
impossible; so force only can determine the  
issue, and the force, certainly, is on the side  
of the State.

## Charity and the Poor.

Our columns this morning reveal the wants  
of the suffering poor. They show also, we  
are pleased to think, that the people of New  
York are not by any means indifferent to  
the duty which in the circumstances is laid  
upon them. That the wants of the poor are  
great almost beyond parallel is proved by the  
fact that yesterday, at the different soup  
houses, over two thousand gallons of soup  
were distributed. We need no higher proof  
than this that genuine poverty is widespread  
among our industrial classes. It is a sad and  
painful fact, as the record of this morning  
shows. On the dark cloud, however, there is  
the silver lining. The heart of this great city  
beats warm with human sympathy. From  
the churches, from the theatres, from all the  
great industrial establishments and from  
private individuals, come pouring in the gifts  
of charity. Great cities, it must be admitted,  
are the seats of wickedness; but after this  
outflow of charity it can no longer be denied  
that they are also the centres in which  
humanity, and Christianized humanity, finds  
its highest and noblest development. In the  
days of the Master there was the Mary and  
there was the Martha. After the lapse of cen-  
turies, and far away from the cradle land of  
Christianity, it is pleasing to know that the  
Marys and the Marthas still live. We still need  
the Marys to sit at the Master's feet and  
listen; but we also need the Marthas to be  
"cumbered about much serving." The  
present is a time when the Marthas are most  
needed, and our columns show that the  
Marthas are not wanting.

## Big Frank's Philosophy.

The interview of our correspondent with  
Big Frank, the escaped and recaptured pris-  
oner from Newcastle, Del., as published  
yesterday, shows that this man was no ordi-  
nary character. He manifested a great deal of  
intelligence and some culture; but he is a  
fatalist, as many greater men have been. In  
fact, he referred to Napoleon at Waterloo  
wishing for either "night or Gronche" as a  
parallel to his case when he was trying to  
escape the police in Philadelphia, and then  
added, in a philosophic mood, "the fates are  
against me." It is said there was a notorious  
criminal in France who was so confirmed a  
fatalist that he had his name branded con-  
spicuously on his forehead, believing that he  
would not be taken and punished until  
his time had come as fate had decreed.  
Frank discussed his adventures after he  
had escaped and the way in which he was  
caught with the same fatalist idea. If it had  
not been for this or that delay, for certain un-  
accountable difficulties, and particularly for  
that keen eye of a private citizen from  
"another city," which detected him and led  
him to a cell, he might, he said, have been  
still free. "My arrest is fate," he said earnestly;  
"fate, fate; simply fate and nothing else."  
Frank appears to have a mean opinion of the  
Delaware people. "Those people down there"  
(at Newcastle), he remarked, "are peculiar,  
and I really do not suppose that they are at  
all anxious to get me back. You ought to  
hear how they discuss taxes and all such  
things. The jail seems to be a burden upon  
the community, and I have no doubt our  
escape relieved them of a somewhat heavy  
burden."

This desperado is evidently a sin-  
gular character and has a good deal of shrewd-  
ness. We rather think the Newcastle people  
will hold him to his fate now, notwithstanding  
the cost, "the taxes and such things."

## Religious Press Topics.

Our religious exchanges are not, editorially,  
very brilliant this week. They are occupied  
largely with the temperance movement in  
Ohio and here. The Independent, usually  
spicy, devotes two and a half columns to Sen-  
ator Carpenter's Louisiana bill, whose theory  
and facts it fully endorses, and asks Congress  
to turn out Kellogg and his associates from  
the government of that State. It also calls  
for a gossip and slander bureau, and indicates  
the range and character of its work. And  
who so fit to take charge of such a bureau as  
he in whose brain the scheme has been con-  
ceived?

The Christian Union, while bidding God-  
speed to the Ohio temperance movement,  
thinks moral appeals must fail of success un-  
less sanitary restrictions supplement them.  
The ranks of habitual drunkards are filled for  
the most part by poor men, who live in un-  
ventilated and ill-contrived rooms. What-  
ever prayer may do it cannot recombine the  
corpuscles of a man's blood or break the  
chain of cause and effect. If this movement  
shall lead to sanitary reforms it will therein  
have its chief value.

The Christian at Work hopes this temperance  
work will prove permanent, and it hopes for  
the day when this country shall witness the  
cessation of the liquor traffic.

The Christian Intelligencer thinks the world-  
to-day, for the first time in its history, is lis-  
tening to the outspoken protest of suffering  
societies against the organized and destructive  
temptations of the tipping house. The evil  
is very old, and utterly intolerable. Every  
good man has wondered that it should be suf-  
fered to last on, and yet has not seen the  
effectual way of extirpating it. The Intelligencer  
cautions against the danger that may arise to  
the movement from the brood of manipulators  
ambitions of fame or political profit. It begs  
the friends of temperance to force nothing, but  
to watch and wait.

The Methodist gleams from the Washing-  
tonian movement of thirty years ago some facts  
that may help to make this present temperance  
movement permanent. It united the  
community; it lifted those most despised to a  
recognized place in society, associated them  
in good work and put them on a rivalry of  
good behavior as before each other; it placed  
them in sympathy with the better part of the  
community, and made them leaders of the re-  
formation and cultivated in them a pride and  
self-respect which kept them steady. Reading  
rooms, books and proper amusements must  
supplement the present movement, whose ef-  
fects must be made permanent by the lifting  
up of public sentiment to a higher plane on  
this important question.

The Evangelist varies the theme by giving  
its editorial attention to the American Catho-  
lic pilgrimage, which, it thinks, is part of a  
scheme to prepare the way for campaigns  
which shall humiliate Germany and Italy,  
and restore to the Pope his temporal power.  
In other times the pilgrims prepared the way  
for the Crusaders, and a similar result is ex-  
pected now.

The Baptist Weekly calls for earnestness in  
religion, for hitherto, it says, the instances of  
intense devotion and earnestness in the cause  
of Christ have been only exceptional and rare.

The Observer sees in this temperance move-  
ment an evidence of the power of prayer,  
which, it thinks, is as mighty to save the  
drunkard as the rumrunner, and should be so  
directed. The Observer fears, however, that  
prayer will be used as a power with man and  
not with God. It thinks this matter of prayer  
is the most solemn thing that a Christian can  
be engaged in.

The Catholic Review backs up the Catholic  
char